

THE COMPILER
The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by Henry J. Stangle, at \$1.75 per annum if paid strictly in advance—\$2.00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. JON PRISTON done with neatness and dispatch.
Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment. "Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

The Compiler

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STANGLE.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

44th Year.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, MAY 26, 1862.

No 35.

The Muse.

HOPE.
Hope's a deceitful, lying brute!
I proved her such long years ago;
She often says she'll give me fruit,
But all I ever get's a blow.
She told me, when a little one,
To school barefooted running;
That life was one long day of fun;
I now know she was "funning."
(It little seems like fun or play,
This being dunned and dunned;
Or 'twixt the banks, from day to day,
Kept like a river, running.)
And when a bigger boy I grew,
Of wrestling I was fond, I own;
Because Hope said she'd "see me through,"
She only meant she'd see me thrown.
In every fight or running match,
(By scores I've made such matches.)
Hope led me to the "score" or "scratch,"
But left me, scored with scratches.
I've fared no better with the fair,
The dear, tormenting creature!
I've loved in turn all shades of hair,
All styles of feet and features;
Hope told me little brown-haired men,
To whom I was a suitor,
Would have me; when I asked her to,
She said I didn't ask her to.
With feelings hurt and heart sigh riven,
I really knew not what to do;
My wretched self I then have given,
And gladly, for a single Sue.
Hope led me next to law to court,
To "sue" the "question" parried;
Six months or more, just for the sport,
Then told me she was married!

Miscellaneous.

THE TAX BILL.
Since your last issue new amendments have been made to the bill, as follows:
For playing "banjo all-round and ladies in the center," \$5.00.
For visiting a lady three times and not having sufficient gallantry to offer, at least, to kiss her, \$17.00—this being an inexorable omission, observing the highest course.
For kissing a lady on the forehead, \$3.50.
For kissing her on the cheek, \$3.00.
For kissing her where every intelligent gentleman ought to kiss her, "not so much."
For kissing a lady who gives snuff in any way whatever, \$10.00.
For ladies going barefooted in summer, \$4.00—this is a wise provision to prevent their feet becoming so large.
For going slipshod, or with shoes untied, 88 cents.
For ladies wearing shoes large enough for their feet, \$4.50—this being gross impropriety.
For a gentleman looking over a lady's shoulder wearing a low necked dress, 10 cents.
For hurrying out of church on purpose to see the ladies coming down the steps, 20 cents.
For a married man spending his evenings away from home, to avoid nursing the baby, \$9.00, and \$2 additional if he spends the evening with a single lady or ladies. Second offence, \$12.00. Third offence \$15.00, and is compelled to wear a "pig narrative" from his coat tail for one week.
For smooth-faced youths of sixteen shaving or using any other means to promote the growth of their beard, \$2.50.
For attempting to wait on the ladies under the age of eighteen, \$6.00—this being considered misdemeanor by the "M. C." and prejudicial to their future prospects.

Restaurant.
THE CHAMBERSBURG STREET RESTAURANT, (recently Eckenrode's), in the Jacobs Building, Chambersburg street, is now conducted by the undersigned.
DINNER is done up in all styles: FRIED CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, TRIPE, BOILED EGGS, and a NICE GLASS OF ALE, can always be had. Call in. The Saloon has been re-furnished and fitted up in fine style.
GEORGE JACOBS.
Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Bargains!
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, TRUNKS AND TRAVELLING BAGS.—Having just received a very large supply of the above goods, we are prepared to sell them lower than ever sold in this town. The stock is most complete, embracing every style of Shoes and Hats made.
HATS AND CAPS, consisting of all the latest styles for Spring and Summer.
BOOTS AND SHOES, City-made and Eastern work from 25 cents up. TRUNKS of every description and kind. Call and examine the bargains at.
April 21, 1862. R. F. McILHENRY'S.

QUESTION ASKED AND ANSWERED.
Q. Why is it that H. G. CARR sells HOSIERY so cheap for cash? Because he buys for cash and buys nothing but a good article, and sells at a very low price. Ladies and gentlemen, give him a call. Don't forget the place. Right opposite the Bank, in York st. [Nov. 25.]
Q. Why do boot-makers constantly on hand a large assortment of plain and fancy cases, gilded frames, and plated buckles, buttons, &c., &c., which they are selling at astonishingly low prices.

A FAITHFUL DOG.

The widow of Lieutenant Pfeiffer, of Illinois, was enabled to find her husband's grave at Pittsburg Landing, by seeing a dog which had accompanied the Lieutenant to the war. The dog approached her with the most intense manifestations of joy, and immediately indicated to her, as well as he was able, his desire that she should follow him. She did so, and he led the way to a distant part of the field, and stopped before a single grave. She caused it to be opened and there found the body of her dead husband. It appears from the statements of some of the soldiers that at the time Lieut. Pfeiffer fell, this dog was by his side, and there remained, licking his wounds, until he was taken from the field and buried. He then took his station by the grave, and nothing could induce him to abandon it but for a sufficient length of time each day to satisfy his hunger, until by some means he was made aware of the presence of his mistress. Thus he had watched for twelve days by the grave of his slain master.

ORDER.

Never leave things lying about; a shawl here, a pair of slippers there, and a bonnet somewhere else—trusting to a servant to set things right. No matter how many servants you have, it is a miserable habit, and if its source is not in the intellectual and moral character, it will inevitably terminate there. If you have used the dipper, towel, tumbler, etc., put them back in their places, and you will know where to find them when you want them again. Or if you set an example of carelessness, do not blame your servants for following it. Children should be taught to put things in their proper places as soon as they are old enough to use them; and if each member of the household would observe this simple rule, the house would never get much out of order, and a large amount of vexation and useless labor would be avoided.

DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH IN UNION-TOWN, PA.

Learning that the Republicans were preparing their forces for a party contest at the election for Borough officers in this place on Monday last, the Democrats nominated a "Republican Democratic ticket, formed to oppose Abolitionism in every shape and place, to sustain the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is." The vote was large, and the contest a warm one, and the noble Democrats of Uniontown secured victory in their brethren throughout the County, and elsewhere, as words of comfort and consolation, that this old stronghold of Republicanism has, after a fair trial of strength, yielded to Democracy.

THE FRUIT PROSPECT.

There has never with in our recollection been a better prospect for a bountiful fruit crop, at this season of the year, than at present. The apple, peach, pear, and plum trees are unusually full of blossoms, but none more so than the cherry trees, all of which, both large and small, seem literally covered with a sheet of white flowers, in promise of an extraordinary yield. We have the same favorable report of the fruit crop from every part of the country.

IN VENANGO COUNTY, PA.

A queer fellow by the name of Tom Barton, who drinks and stutters and stutters and drinks. He has a brother, Jim, who is a bit of a tongue and was a great liar. We hope he has reformed, for he professed to become a good man, and was baptised in the river. It was a bitter cold day in winter, and the ice had to be cut to make a place for the ceremony. Tom was in attendance, and close by. As Jim came up out of the water Tom said to him:

"Is it oo-cold, Jim?"

"No, not at all," replied Jim.

"D-d-d-d-dip him again, m-m-minister," cried Tom; "he'll-l-lie yet."

Why They Go.

The Newburyport Herald reminds us of facts calculated to diminish individual consequence. A thops and millions of people, averaging only the age of thirty years, requiring 91,000 to die every day, or one in every second of time, and as many to be born, to keep the number good.

"Good morning, Smith, you look sleepy." "Yes," replied Smith, "I was up all night." "Up where?" "Up stairs in bed."

The hardest thing to hold in this world is an unruly tongue. It beats a hot smothering iron and a kicking horse considerably.

Who is the largest man? The lover; he is a fellow of tremendous signs.

What fish has its eyes nearest together? The smallest.

DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT.

Five Sisters Drowned.—About 10 o'clock yesterday, William Ward, son of Mr. D. Ward, fisherman, embarked in a small sail boat for a cruise on the bay, accompanied by his five sisters. The eldest girl was about thirteen years of age, and the youngest only four. After sailing up and down the bay for an hour or so, William, who was steering the boat with an oar, attempted to put it on another tack. He sat upon the gun-whale in order that he might have a greater purchase over the oar, when the sail suddenly flapped against the mast, and the boat capsize. All who were on board instantly fell into the water. The boy made every effort to save his sisters, and to right the boat. After considerable effort he succeeded in getting the boat on her keel again, and when the two eldest of his sisters came to the surface he managed to get them into the boat, which was half filled with water. When about to get on board himself the wind again caught the sail of the boat, and in an instant she was capsize a second time, and the poor girls, along with the lad who had acted so manfully, were again battling for their lives in the water. He made another attempt to save them, but they sank before his eyes to no more in life. The boy, although much exhausted, succeeded in getting hold of the boat, which was driven hither and thither by the wind, and shouldered lustily for assistance. His father's house is situated about a thousand yards from where the accident occurred.

THE END OF THE WAR.

Prophecy, says the Journal of Commerce, are abundant in these days, and not a few of them edit newspapers. It has not been a common practice for them to utter their predictions in Delphic style, leaving the reader a broad range of time in which to look for a fulfillment, but they have claimed the gift of second sight with so much confidence that they have pronounced the end of the war, naming days of the month, almost naming hours of the day, when the end of the war would be reached. "All signs fall in a dry time" is an old proverb, and all prophecies of peace fall as long as the war lasts, most certainly. One of our contemporaries in particular has been noted for prophecies of the end of the war. When it began, the crushing of the rebellion was predicted by the Fourth of the then coming July. July swept by in a storm of war, with the tramp of armies and the horror of bloody fields, but the prophet was still declaring the end to be near, and fixed the date as "before the first snow." As autumn approached and the clouds of disaster gathered thick on the horizon and overhead, the same prophet declared that "before the winter's snow was melted from the hills," the land would be at peace, and today the imperturbable seer is naming another time with the same unshakable confidence. And the people are given to believing these prophecies, because "the wish is father to the thought," and we are ready to hang our faith in an early close of our troubles on any man who confidently assumes the responsibility of promising it.

GEN. HUNTER'S ORDER.

The following important order by Gen. Hunter, of the Department of the South, was issued from his headquarters, at Hilton Head, S. C., on the 9th of May: "HEADQUARTERS, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 9, 1862. 'GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.'—The three States of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, comprising the Military Department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against the said United States, it became a military necessity to declare them under martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862. Slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible. The premises in these three States, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, heretofore held as slaves, are therefore declared forever free.

DAVID HUNTER.

"Ed. W. Smith, Acting Adj. Gen.," "This order is a step in advance of the famous proclamation of General Fremont, which he was directed by the President to modify. We shall see whether it will be repudiated at Washington, or whether it was issued in pursuance of instructions from headquarters.

THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS.

The Philadelphia Press evidently considers it very unbecomingly that the "Breckinridge Democrats" should raise a cry of corruption against the Republicans, founded upon the revelations of the Van Wyck Committee and the vote of censure in the House of Representatives. Now the "Breckinridge Democrats" do not find it necessary to hunt up testimony against the Republicans. They have only to publish what one set of Republicans testify against another set of Republicans. The Van Wyck Committee discloses the most audacious and criminal frauds upon the Treasury, which Mr. Dawes says have amounted in a single year to as much as the whole cost of administering the Government in time of peace. On the other hand, the late Secretary of War says that the original intention of the appointment of the Committee was to control the War Department and place money in the pockets of its members, and that its chairman demanded a contract for furnishing a regiment with arms, munitions, clothing, &c., and was so offensively impudent that he was ordered out of the War Department. The "Breckinridge Democrats" may be very much to blame for these disgraceful squabbles over the spoils, but we don't see how. If the Press does not like to hear the Republicans called a "set of persistent scoundrels," it should endeavor to stop the tongues of the Republican leaders, for if what they testify against each other is to be believed, this Government has never before been cursed with such a set of rapacious plunderers.—Patriot & Union.

When is a plant like a hog?

When it begins to root.

Why is an infant like a diamond?

Because it is a dear little thing.

WHY CARL SCHURZ LEFT THE CIVIL WAR FOR THE MILITARY SERVICE.

Some of Carl Schurz's countrymen have been speaking in no very complimentary terms of his desertion of his diplomatic post, and the acceptance of a Brigadier Generalship. This censure of his conduct by those whose good opinion he is entitled to, has induced Schurz to write a letter in vindication of his conduct. He confesses that his motives for entering the army were purely partisan. He says: "You will probably have read the attacks which different Republican journals have published against me on account of my prospective entrance into the army. For these people, then, not see the political motives upon which this step is based? It is an evil threatening fact that the army is the hands of the military element into the army is the more necessary, the more the military problem approaches its solution? Have none of the gentlemen thought of it, that I make a great sacrifice in exchanging a more considerable military rank, in order to serve a cause which is common to us all? Why attack me for taking a step in which I should have been more supported by all who entertain political views identical with mine, than in any other?"

From the Boston Pilot.

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

Before six months there will be scores of thousands of negro contrabands on our hands. What is the best thing to be done with them? It is plain that the negro is better off, both in regard to himself and to the whites, in bondage than in any other state. His condition, previous to the rebellion, was happy. Nature has intended him to be the slave of the white man, and nothing else. Every feature of his mind, of his disposition, and of his person, indicates this. He is a creature of nature, as completely as the white man is. Philanthropy is a fine virtue; but it is a vice when it would subvert the decrees of nature, which is another term for God; and it is as clear as anything on which the sun shines, that the servile condition is the most happy in which the black can be. There is no sense in objecting to this fact; nature has made it, and history is the witness. To bondage, therefore, the contraband negro should be restored. Expediency requires this. Humanity—a generous regard for the blacks themselves—demand it with a loud voice. Bondage is their position. In it they were as happy as they could be before the rebellion commenced; in it they would be happy again. Putting them in any other condition would be, as has been seen, doing a series of double damages to the most unfortunate extent. To bondage they should be restored. To do so, is simply to put them back to their own right, natural, happy place. This much is certain, that the most natural and the most expedient thing for all parties to be done with the contraband blacks is to restore them to bondage, and to bondage in their native country—the South. The Abolitionists may rave; but we write the truth—written by facts of one of whose nature is the absolute answer.

Slavery is now costing the country from one to two millions of dollars per day.

Slavery means rebellion. Wherever slavery is strong, there is treason; where there is no slavery, and no sympathy with it, there every man is loyal to his Government.—Humbleton Democrat.

The above is a fair specimen of the logic in which Abolition editors indulge themselves, and insult the understanding of their readers.

To even the most superficial observer a few moments' reflection must make the fallacy of such reasoning apparent. Slavery has existed in this country since long prior to our becoming an independent government, yet who ever heard of its being such an expensive luxury? Under Democratic Administrations, slave labor added vastly to the wealth of the United States, and when the "peculiar institution" existed in nearly every State in the Union, our national progress was unprecedented. Directly after the Republican party succeeded to the reins of government, however, we were plunged into a civil war, involving a daily expenditure of two millions of dollars. It is evident from this fact that the change in our national prospects was owing to the change in the political tenets of our rulers. In other words, that it is the Republican party, instead of slavery, that costs us such immense sums of money. Let us go back to first principles then, as soon as possible.—Wayne G. Herald.

The Government authorities of Cincinnati have discovered a wholesale forger.

operation which, for atrocity and bold villainy, far surpasses anything of the kind that has been brought to light lately. It is no other than an organized band of plunders within the Federal lines, who have been appropriating to their own use Government supplies and stores sent by benevolent hands to comfort the sick and wounded soldiers.

A man asked another, "which is the heavier, a quart of gin or a quart of water?"

"Gin, most assuredly, for I saw a man who, weighs two hundred pounds staggering under a quart of gin, while he would have carried a gallon of water with ease."

A Chaplain was once preaching to a class of collegians about the formation of habits.

"Gentlemen," said he, "do you ever care against bad discourses?" The students immediately clapped their hands to their ears.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
MOUTH WASH.

BAD BREATH.
SORE MOUTHS,
CREASED BLEEDING GUMS, CANCER,
NURSING SORE MOUTH
the best specific now in use for any dis-
condition of the month. It is particu-
beneficial to persons wearing
ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
completely destroying every taint of the mouth
and removing all impurities, insuring
A SWEET BREATH
all who make use of it. No Young Lady or
Gentlemen who are afflicted with a
BAD BREATH
ould delay applying this remedy, for it is a
tain cure, and is approved and recommen-

been brought.

A BAD BREATH

an offence for which there's no excuse while
DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH
is procured.

Laziness to carry with them a bad breath
contributes to the annoyance and often to the dis-
tort of those with whom they come in contact
without being conscious of the fact. To re-
sue yourself from all fears regarding this,
DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great im-
portance to the general health, which is often
ruined, and not unfrequently seriously im-
paired, through want of proper attention to this
subject.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

located at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77
Girtr Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, 37 Cents per Bottle.
Liberal discount made to dealers.

**Address Principal Office, Tribune
Buildings, No. 1 Spruce St., N. Y.**
Wholesale: W. S. Wessell, Mack & Co., Fifth
Avenue Hotel, J. & I. Caddigan, 73 Broad-
way; D. S. Barcus, 202 Broadway, and all
Wholesale Druggists.

**DR. WM. B. HURD'S
TOOTH POWDER.**
This powder possesses the
highest quality of purity and
is free from all Acids or Alkalies that can
in the least injure the Teeth,
its action being entirely mechanical—polish-
ing without wearing the enamel.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S TOOTH POWDER
Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77

Price, 25 Cents per Box.
A liberal discount made to dealers.
Address Principal Office, Tribune
Buildings, No. 1 Spruce St., N. Y.
Branches at New Orleans, St. Louis, Phila-
delphia, Hotel J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broad-
way, N. Y. S. Barnes, 292 Broadway, and by all
Druggists.

DR. W. M. B. MURPHY'S
TOOTHACHE DROPS,
for the relief of
TOOTHACHE
induced by exposed nerves.
It is particularly adapted to all cases of chil-
dren's toothache. TOOTHACHE,
TOOTHACHE can relieve themselves from that
troubling weakness caused by
LOSS OF SLEEP,
their children from great suffering, by

W. M. H. HURD'S TOOTHACHE DROPS
the house.
Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77
Third Street, Brooklyn, E. D.
Price, only 12 Cents per Bottle.
A liberal discount made to dealers.
Address: Principal Office, Trihuug
Buildings, No. 1 Spruce St., N. Y.
Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fink-
bourne Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broad-
way; J. D. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all
druggists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
NEURALGIA PLASTERS,
for the cure of NEURALGIA
Toothache produced hereby.
LACIAL NEURALGIA
Immediate relief by Application.

may be like a storm, and produce a
 to their patients, and produce a
 and leave no unpleasant results.
 W. W. B. HIRD'S NITRAGLAC PLASTER
 E. HIRD TO SENSATION, to all who test
 its virtue.
 Dr. H. Hird's Dental Office, No. 71
 Street, Brooklyn, E. D.
 Price, only 15 Cents each.
 Liberal discount made to *dentists*.
 Address Principal Office, Tribune
 Buildings, No. 1 Spruce St., N. Y.
 Sold also by Cassell, Mack & Co., Fifth
 Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broad-
 way; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all
 druggists.
 [Dec. 5, 1891.]

NOTICE.
 We are daily receiving orders to send him
 one or more of Dr. Hird's Dental
 Plaster. These orders are made
 by the Neurotic Plaster, which is a
 and

envelope (on receipt of price) and the person's stamp. But to accommodate persons in places where the druggists and store-keepers are behind the age, we have put up packages in white embossed boxes, seven inches by four, in three compartments—each box containing a bottle of Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash, and Tooth Drops, a box of Tooth Powder, the Neutrodermic Plaster, and a valuable little Treatise on the Teeth and their Diseases, the best means of preserving them, and the proper treatment of children's Teeth, worth of itself the entire cost.

any such thing, with plenty of money to spare, and I have no objection to my money being put to any use that will benefit the community. I have no objection to my money being put to any use that will benefit the community. I have no objection to my money being put to any use that will benefit the community.

Manufacturers' Gazette; 1000y, 1000 & Co.,
Publishers' Agents, New York; to P. T. Bar-
n, Esq., who knows a good thing when he
s it and who has already ordered a second
copy, etc.

1000 AGENTS WANTED to introduce Dr.
ard's Dental Remedies into every County.
men or women who want to make money quick-
can do better with these articles than any-
ing in market. They are new, useful, low
ced, and we are spending thousands in ad-
vertising them for the benefit of agents. Boxes
samples containing a dozen of the one dol-

Removals.
 LIFE Undersigned, being the authorized person
 to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery,
 hopes that such as contemplate the removal
 of the remains of deceased relatives or friends
 will be sent, on receipt of \$7, about half price,
 any person wishing to test his or her skill
 in dealing with the view of becoming an agent.
 can be sold in a day. \$500-We would
 pay salaries than Commissions to those
 who prove themselves efficient salesmen.
 Now is the time to go into the business
 address and references see above.
 Jan. 27, 1882.

It is done. Removals made with promptness and terms low, and no effort spared to please.
PETER THORN,
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

USLINS at low rates, from 6 cent up
can be had at the cheap store of
FARNSTOCK BROS.

BRUNKS and Carpet Sacks cheap at
PICKINGS

BEST-RATE Night-Gay, Thimble-horn and
Alarm Clocks, cheap at **PICKINGS**

TERMS.
The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by Henry J. Seabrook, at \$1 75 per annum, if paid strictly in advance—\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. Job PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.
Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment. "Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

Public Sale

VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.
On Wednesday, the 28th day of May next, The subscriber, Assignee of WILLIAM S. JENKINS and WIFE, will sell at Public Sale, at the residence of said Assignee, in Oxford township, Adams county, the following highly valuable Personal and Real Property, viz:
7 head of Superior Draught HORSES, 4 under six years; Mare and Colt; 20 head of COWS and YOUNG CATTLE, improved breeds, in good order; 3 BULLS, and Durham, one full grown; 4 lot of SHEEP, some 50 number, about 6 months old, in thriving condition; 22 head of prime fat HOGS.
Also, a full assortment of Farming Implements, consisting of Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, 4 WAGGONS, 1 One-horse do, Cart, Corners, Rakes, and other tools; 1 REAPER, Threshing Machine, with double shaker and horse power, Grain Drill, Corn Shelter, Harness, Chains, Hog Chains, &c.
Will be offered at the same time, A FULL LOT OF MACHINERY OF A FIRST-CLASS DISTILLERY, in good order, but little worn—on Engine and Boiler, French Press, and as good as new—2 pair French Burr Mill Stones, nearly new, together with their fixtures; A Double Distilling Apparatus, which is turning out first quality of whiskey. Persons wishing to buy the whole apparatus, could not fail to secure a bargain, as it will be sold at half its cost.
Also, THE BUILDINGS containing the Machinery, together with Steer Stable, Hog Pens, Malt House, and a large Water House, four stories high, put up lately, and consumed in its structure a lot of very valuable materials, pine and oak lumber. The purchaser must remove all these buildings from the premises.
Will also be offered a lot of SUPERIOR WHEAT, some common do; Grain by the bushel; and a lot of HOES, SHOES, AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, a variety of articles, too tedious to mention.
At the same time will be offered, A RED-LAND FARM, in Oxford township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Joseph J. Smith, Joseph L. Smith, and others, containing 225 Acres, more or less. The soil is of a rich, good quality. Some 4,000 or 5,000 bushels of Lime have been applied to it in the course of a few years, and plenty can be had within a mile. There is upon the Farm a large Two-story BRICK HOUSE, with Rock-building, and out-buildings. Also, a HOUSE AND Livery, in brick, the lot containing 100 Acres, and a fine Orchard, House, having Stable, Oven, Hog Pen, &c., thereon.
Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., on said day, and to continue, from day to day, until all is sold. Attend, and a credit of 9 months with 5 per cent. discount.
JOHN L. JENKINS, Assignee.
April 28, 1862. 18

THE COMPILER.
The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by Henry J. Seabrook, at \$1 75 per annum, if paid strictly in advance—\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. Job PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.
Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment. "Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

THE COMPILER.
The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by Henry J. Seabrook, at \$1 75 per annum, if paid strictly in advance—\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. Job PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.
Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment. "Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

THE COMPILER.
The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by Henry J. Seabrook, at \$1 75 per annum, if paid strictly in advance—\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. Job PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.
Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment. "Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

THE COMPILER.
The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by Henry J. Seabrook, at \$1 75 per annum, if paid strictly in advance—\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. Job PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.
Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment. "Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

THE COMPILER.
The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by Henry J. Seabrook, at \$1 75 per annum, if paid strictly in advance—\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. Job PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.
Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment. "Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

THE COMPILER.
The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by Henry J. Seabrook, at \$1 75 per annum, if paid strictly in advance—\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. Job PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.
Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment. "Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

THE COMPILER.
The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by Henry J. Seabrook, at \$1 75 per annum, if paid strictly in advance—\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. Job PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.
Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment. "Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

THE COMPILER.
The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by Henry J. Seabrook, at \$1 75 per annum, if paid strictly in advance—\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. Job PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.
Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment. "Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

THE COMPILER.
The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by Henry J. Seabrook, at \$1 75 per annum, if paid strictly in advance—\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. Job PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.
Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment. "Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

THE COMPILER.
The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by Henry J. Seabrook, at \$1 75 per annum, if paid strictly in advance—\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. Job PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.
Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment. "Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

THE COMPILER.
The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by Henry J. Seabrook, at \$1 75 per annum, if paid strictly in advance—\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. Job PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.
Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment. "Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

THE COMPILER.
The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by Henry J. Seabrook, at \$1 75 per annum, if paid strictly in advance—\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. Job PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.
Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment. "Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

THE COMPILER.
The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by Henry J. Seabrook, at \$1 75 per annum, if paid strictly in advance—\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. Job PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.
Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment. "Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

THE COMPILER.
The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by Henry J. Seabrook, at \$1 75 per annum, if paid strictly in advance—\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. Job PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.
Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment. "Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

THE COMPILER.
The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by Henry J. Seabrook, at \$1 75 per annum, if paid strictly in advance—\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. Job PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.
Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment. "Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

THE COMPILER.
The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by Henry J. Seabrook, at \$1 75 per annum, if paid strictly in advance—\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. Job PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.
Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment. "Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

THE COMPILER.
The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by Henry J. Seabrook, at \$1 75 per annum, if paid strictly in advance—\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. Job PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.
Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment. "Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

THE COMPILER.
The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by Henry J. Seabrook, at \$1 75 per annum, if paid strictly in advance—\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. Job PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.
Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment. "Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

THE COMPILER.
The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by Henry J. Seabrook, at \$1 75 per annum, if paid strictly in advance—\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. Job PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.
Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment. "Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

THE COMPILER.
The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by Henry J. Seabrook, at \$1 75 per annum, if paid strictly in advance—\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. Job PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.
Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment. "Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

THE COMPILER.
The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by Henry J. Seabrook, at \$1 75 per annum, if paid strictly in advance—\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. Job PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.
Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment. "Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

THE COMPILER.
The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by Henry J. Seabrook, at \$1 75 per annum, if paid strictly in advance—\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. Job PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.
Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment. "Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

THE COMPILER.
The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by Henry J. Seabrook, at \$1 75 per annum, if paid strictly in advance—\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. Job PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.
Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment. "Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

THE COMPILER.
The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by Henry J. Seabrook, at \$1 75 per annum, if paid strictly in advance—\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. Job PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.
Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment. "Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

THE COMPILER.
The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by Henry J. Seabrook, at \$1 75 per annum, if paid strictly in advance—\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. Job PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.
Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment. "Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

THE COMPILER.
The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by Henry J. Seabrook, at \$1 75 per annum, if paid strictly in advance—\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. Job PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.
Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment. "Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

THE COMPILER.
The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by Henry J. Seabrook, at \$1 75 per annum, if paid strictly in advance—\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. Job PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.
Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment. "Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

The Compiler

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHL.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

44th Year.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, MAY 26, 1862.

No 85.

The Midge.

HOPE.

Hope's a deceitful, lying brute!
I proved her such long years ago;
She often says she'll give me fruit,
But all I ever get's a blow.
She told me, when a little one,
To school barefooted running;
That life was one long day of fun;
I now know she was "fanning."
(It little seems like fun or play,
This being dunned and dunned;
Or 'twixt the banks, from day to day,
Kept like a river, tanning.)
And when a bigger boy I grew,
Of wrestling I was fond, I own,
Because Hope said she'd "see me through."
She only meant she'd see me thru.
In every fight or running match,
(By ropes I've made such matches.)
Hope led me to the "scene" or "scratches,"
But left me, scorched with scratches.
I've fared no better with the fair,
The dear, tormenting creatures!
I've loved in turn a "clash of hair,"
All styles of feet and features.
Hope told me little brown-haired Sae,
To whom I was a suitor,
Would have me; when I asked her to,
She said I didn't suit her!
With feelings hurt and heart high risen,
I readily knew not what to do,
My retched self I then have given,
And gladly, for a single Sue.
Hope led me next full Jax to court,
But she "the question" parried;
Six months or more, just for the sport,
Then told me Sue was married!
And thus by Hope each flame is fanned,
Whenever I was fond, I own,
Until at last I ask a hand,
But all I get's the mitten!

A FAITHFUL DOG.

The widow of Lieutenant Pfeiffer, of Illinois, was enabled to find her husband's grave at Pittsburg Landing, by seeing a dog which had accompanied the Lieutenant to the war. The dog approached her with the most intense manifestations of joy, and immediately indicated to her, as well as he was able, his desire that she should follow him. She did so, and he led the way to a distant part of the field, and stopped before a single grave. She caused it to be opened and there found the body of her dead husband. It appears from the statements of some of the soldiers that at the time Lieut. Pfeiffer fell, this dog was by his side, and there remained, licking his wounds, until he was taken from the field and buried. He then took his station by the grave, and nothing could induce him to abandon it but for a sufficient length of time each day to satisfy his hunger, until by some means he was made aware of the presence of his mistress. Thus had he watched for twelve days by the grave of his slain master.

ORDER.

Never leave things lying about; a shawl here, a pair of slippers there, and a bonnet somewhere else—trusting to a servant to set things right. No matter how many servants you have, it is a miserable habit, and if its source is not in the intellectual and moral character, it will inevitably terminate there. If you have used the duster, towel, tumbler, etc., put them back in their places, and you will know where to find them when you want them again. Or if you set an example of carelessness, do not blame your servants for following it. Children should be taught to put things in their proper places as soon as they are old enough to use them; and if each member of the household would observe this simple rule the house would never get much out of order, and a large amount of vexation and useless labor would be avoided.

An Englishman in Paris went into a restaurant to get his dinner. Unacquainted with the French language, yet unwilling to show his ignorance, he pointed to the first line on the bill of fare, and the polite waiter brought him a fragrant plate of beef soup. This was very well, and when it was despatched he pointed to the second line. The waiter understood him perfectly, and brought him a vegetable soup. "Rather more soup than I want," thought he; "but it is Paris fashion." He then pointed to the third line, and a plate of tapioca both was brought him. Again to the fourth, and was furnished with a bowl of preparation of arrow-root. He tried the fifth line, and was supplied with some gruel kept for invalids. The by-standers now supposed that they saw an unfortunate individual who had lost all his teeth, and our friend, determined to get as far from the soup as possible, pointed in despair to the last line on the bill of fare. The intelligent waiter, who saw at once what he wanted, politely handed him a bunch of toothpicks. This was too much; the Englishman paid his bill and left.

Old Ira Teamster was a dreadful mean man. He was awful mean. One day, the old fellow was at work upon the high beams of his barn, when he lost his balance and fell heavily on the floor, twenty feet below. He was taken up for dead, with a fractured skull, and carried into the house. The doctor was called, but all attempts to bring him to consciousness were unavailing. Finally, the doctor, having reprimed him, turned and asked Mrs. Teamster to give him a silver dollar, to put it where a piece of his skull was wanting. At this remark, Ira, who had been breathing heavily, turned in bed and groaned: "Wouldn't a cent do as well?" Mr. Teamster, it is needless to say, recovered.

The following anecdote is related of Queen Victoria. The incumbent of Osborne had occasion to visit an aged parishioner. Upon his arrival at the house, as he entered the door where the invalid was, he saw sitting by the bedside a lady in deep mourning, reading the word of God. He was about to retire when the lady remarked, "Pray remain. I should not wish the invalid to lose the comfort which a clergyman can afford." The lady retired, the clergyman found lying on the bed a book with texts of Scripture adapted to the sick, and he found that out of that book portions of Scripture had been read by the lady in black. That lady was the Queen of England.

A country magistrate, noting for his love of the pleasures of the table, spending one day to a friend, said, "We have just been eating a superb turkey; it was excellent, stuffed truffles to the neck, tender, delicate, and of high flavor; we left only the bones." "How many of you were there?" said his friend. "Two," replied the magistrate. "Two!" "Yes, the turkey and myself."

An old lady entirely out of hearing of the preacher's voice, at a camp meeting, being found sobbing, was asked why she wept since she could not hear the words of the minister. "O," said she, "I can see the holy wag of his head."

A justice of the peace at Lafayette, Ind., refuses to perform the marriage ceremony when the thermometer is above 90, on the ground of unconscientiousness.

An eminent physician has discovered that the nightmare, in nine cases out of ten, is produced by owing a bill for a newspaper.

Men who lie for a vile purpose generally find that they have lied to no purpose.

DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT.

Five Sisters Injured.—About 10 o'clock yesterday, William Ward, son of Mr. D. Ward, fisherman, embarked in a small sail boat for a cruise on the bay, accompanied by his five sisters. The eldest girl was about thirteen years of age, and the youngest only four. After sailing up and down the bay for an hour or so, William, who was steering the boat with an oar, attempted to put it on another tack. He sat upon the gun, while in order that he might have a greater purchase over the oar, when the sail suddenly flapped against the mast, and the boat capsized. All who were on board instantly fell into the water. The boy made every effort to save his sisters, and to right the boat. After considerable effort he succeeded in getting the boat on her keel again, and when the two eldest of his sisters came to the surface he managed to get them into the boat, which was half filled with water. When about to get on board himself the wind again caught the sail of the boat, and in an instant she was capsized a second time, and the poor girls, along with the lad who had acted so manfully, were again battling for their lives in the water. He made another attempt to save them, but they sunk before his eyes to rise no more in life. The boy, although much exhausted, succeeded in getting hold of the boat, which was driven further and further by the wind, and shouted lustily for assistance. His father's house is situated about a thousand yards from where the accident occurred.

His painful cries for assistance were not heard by the inmates in his father's hut, but a young man named Earnest had observed the accident from the "Explanade," and put off in a boat to render assistance. He fortunately succeeded in rescuing the lad in a very exhausted state, and conveyed him to his father's dwelling. The grief of the parents may be imagined when they learned the melancholy intelligence that their five daughters, who had left them in health a short time before, had all met a watery grave.—*Tonawanda Globe, May 12.*

DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH IN UNION-TOWN, PA.

Learning that the Republicans were preparing their forces for a party contest at the election for Borough officers in this place on Monday last, the Democrats nominated a "Borough Democratic ticket, pledged to oppose the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is." The vote was large, and the contest a warm one, and the noble Democrats of Uniontown send greeting to their brethren throughout the County, and elsewhere, as votaries of comfort and consolation, that this old stronghold of Republicanism has, after a fair trial of strength, yielded to Democracy.

For many years past, the parties opposed to the Democracy have had the control of this Borough. The people here followed the Whigs, Know Nothings and Republicans from year to year, but they can not, will not stand Abolitionism.—*Uniontown Democrat.*

At Portland, on Friday afternoon, two of the fireman of the steamship Bohemian started to go on shore, to settle by a fight, some difficulty that had existed between them. One slipped and fell between the vessel and the wharf, striking the fender and pitching into the dock. His opponent immediately jumped down and rescued him from his perilous situation. The fight did not take place, and the two are now better friends than they ever were before.

The Fruit Prospects.—There has never with us in our recollection been a better prospect for a bountiful fruit crop, at this season of the year, than at present. The apple, peach, pear, and plum trees are unusually full of blossoms, but none more so than the cherry trees, all of which, both large and small, seem literally covered with a sheet of white flowers, in promise of an extraordinary yield. We have the same favorable report of the fruit crop from every part of the country.

In Venango county, Pa., there is a queer fellow by the name of Tom Barton, who drinks and stutters and stutters and drinks. He has a brother, Jim, who is glib of tongue and was a great liar.—We hope he has reformed, for he professed to become a good man, and was baptized in the river. It was a bitter cold day in winter, and the ice had to be cut to make a place for the ceremony. Tom was in attendance, and close by. As Jim came up out of the water Tom said to him:

"Is it e-c-c-cold, Jim?"
"No, not at all," replied Jim.
"D-d-d-d-dip him again, m-m-minister," cried Tom; "he l-l-lies yet."

The Way They Go.—The Newburyport Herald reminds us of facts calculated to diminish individual consequence. A thousand millions of people, averaging only the age of thirty years, require 91,000 to die every day, or one in every second of time, and as many to be born, to keep the number good.

"Good morning, Smith, you look sleepy." "Yes," replied Smith, "I was up all night." "Up where?" "Up stairs in bed."

The hardest thing to hold in this world is an unrelenting tongue. It beats a hot smoothing iron and a kicking horse considerably.

Who is the largest man? The lover; he is a fellow of tremendous sighs.

What fish has its eyes nearest together? The smallest.

THE END OF THE WAR.

Prophets, says the *Journal of Commerce*, are abundant in these days, and not a few of them edit newspapers. It has not been a common practice for them to utter their predictions in *Dolphin* style, leaving the reader a broad range of time in which to look for a fulfillment, but they have claimed the gift of second sight with so much confidence that they have pronounced again and again with certainty on the future, naming days of the month, almost naming hours of the day, when the end of the war would be reached. "All signs fall in a dry time" is an old proverb, and all prophecies of peace fail as long as the war lasts, most certainly. One of our contemporaries in particular has been noted for prophecies of the end of the war. When it began, the crushing of the rebellion was predicted by the Fourth of the then coming July. July swept by in a storm of war, with the tramp of armies and the horror of bloody fields, but the prophet was still declaring the end to be near, and fixed the date as "before the first snow." As autumn approached and the clouds of disaster gathered thick on the horizon and overhead, the same prophet declared that "before the winter's snow was melted from the hills," the land would be at peace, and today the impetuous seer is naming another time with the same unshaking confidence. And the people are given to believing these prophecies, because "the wish is father to the thought," and we are ready to hang our faith in an early close of our troubles on any man who confidently assumes the responsibility of promising it.

But the future depends first on God, and secondly on the American people, and it depends on the American people for two things. First, for the result of the military part of the struggle; second, for the formation of a united people out of the present combatants. He who rests his predictions of peace on the military results alone, omits from his view the necessity of moral results, no less important than the physical effects of victory. We cannot too often call attention to the vast difference between a foreign war and a civil war. It escapes men's minds when they reason on the results of victory. If we were fighting a foreign nation, we could withdraw our troops after a series of great victories, and remain unmolested by our humiliated foe, for a century. But that is not to be the end of this war, and for that very reason victory in battle is not the final result to which we must attain before we have peace. Mr. Lincoln well understood this when he warned the nation that, after fighting, we should have the same old questions for settlement again before us.

We believe that our armies will achieve substantial victory over the military force of the enemy. But the wisdom to make use of the military victory as the step toward the moral victory, is certainly wanting in Congress. We trust it is not wanting in the President. But unless he appreciates the importance of the first victories as related to the other, if he makes the blunder which the radical men are making in supposing that a bloody battle and a terrible defeat of the rebels is to be the end of rebellion, and the seal of the Union; if Mr. Lincoln shall fall into the profound error that the war can conquer rebels into Union men, without any other victory over their reason and their affections, then we may look to a long distant day of peace, though the blackest clouds which have yet darkened American skies.

Wise men must take a moral view of the state of our country in forming opinions of the immediate future. Every one can see that if victory at Richmond, and victory at Corinth, were followed up by a convincing proof to the South that abolitionism was powerless at Washington, and had received its death-blow simultaneously with secession, then we might expect a rallying to the Union of the entire body of Southern men, except the leaders who would be doomed. But if at the same time with victory over their armies, we send them proof that abolitionism reigns in our councils, then they can hardly be expected to yield willingly, and the day of submission is far off. Take for example the passage of Mr. Lovejoy's bill for freedom in the Territories, and trace its probable effect on Southern minds. Vast numbers at the South believe that Congress has no power to legislate slavery into or out of the Territories, and that Mr. Lovejoy's bill is unconstitutional. They recognize in it therefore the effect of the success of the Republican party, and charge at once on the dominant power a design to carry out abolition schemes. The-o, if there are any, at the South, who believe that Congress has power to legislate on the subject, regard the use of the power by a sectional party as tyrannical and unjust. When millions of men are in rebellion, misled by leaders who have already told them that the North will free their slaves and destroy their families, is it wisdom, may it not be madness, to accompany victory with such evidence of the temper of the victors as this bill affords, and whose effect on the minds of the mistaken South can only be to confirm them in their errors? Can any man convince them by such arguments that they were wrong?

The conservative men of the North and of the Border States could save the Union and restore peace to its broad extent in thirty days, if the destructive element of radical abolitionism was crushed out of Congress. But what can conservative men do? We appeal to the President of the United States at this moment to be the savior of his country. Let him now place the weapons in the hands of conservative

men, and they will finish the work of the war. He has been steadfastly supported by them. He declared that he would sustain the Constitution and the Union, and, trusting in his good faith, he was at once surrounded by the strong men of the nation, and we say without hesitation to-day that he has derived his only steadfast, unwavering, unvarying support for six months past from conservative men, while the fierce Abolitionists have cursed him with the most bitter curses. If he looks for a peaceful country during his administration, he must look to conservative councils alone for that result. Conservative men desire, now that the opportunity is presented, to go to the Southern men in cities and towns which are accessible to our commerce, and there reason with Southern men. We demand arguments. Will the President place them in our hands? Had he vetoed the emancipation bill in the District of Columbia it would have been worth a hundred thousand Union soldiers in New Orleans to-day! If, as we believe will soon be the case, General McClellan enters Richmond in triumph, the moment for Mr. Lincoln to answer this demand will have come. In times like the present a nation's fate depends often on the voice of one man, and the fate of our nation, which, after the passage of the Lovejoy bill, we dare not consider safe in the hands of Congress, rests on the councils of the President. God has not answered his prayer by giving wisdom to Congress, but we trust yet that it will be answered in the person of the President himself. On General McClellan and General Halleck now rest the result of battle; but on Mr. Lincoln and his course with reference to Northern as well as Southern disunionism, rests the end of the war.

GEN. HUNTER'S ORDER.

The following important order by Gen. Hunter, of the Department of the South, was issued from his headquarters, at Hilton Head, S. C., on the 9th of May:

"HUNTER OFFERS DEPT. OF THE SOUTH."
"HUNTER OFFERS DEPT. OF THE SOUTH."
"GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.—The three States of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, comprising the Military Department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against the said United States, it became a military necessity to declare them under martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862. Slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible. The persons in those three States, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, heretofore held as slaves, are therefore declared free."

[Official.] "DAVID HUNTER, Major General Commanding." "Ed. W. Smith, Acting Adjut. General." This order is a step in advance of the famous proclamation of General Fremont, which he was directed by the President to modify. We shall see whether it will be repudiated at Washington, or whether it was issued in pursuance of instructions from headquarters.

It will be observed that the order does not discriminate between the slaves of loyal and disloyal owners—they are all declared free, upon the ground that slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible. This, to say the least, is a new discovery, seeing that Gen. Halleck in Missouri, Gen. Dix in Maryland, Gov. Johnson in Tennessee, and Gen. Burness in New Orleans, have each administered military law successfully without proclaiming the freedom of the slaves.

Let any man compare the above order of Gen. Hunter with the resolution at the head of our columns, passed by Congress last Summer, and determine how far they are compatible, and whether the Government can sanction "General Order No. 11" can be held guilty of dissimulation in thus violating its solemnly recorded assurances.—*Patriot & Union.*

The Philadelphia *Press* evidently considers it very unmanly that the "Breckinridge Democrats" should raise a cry of corruption against the Republicans, founded upon the revelations of the Van Wyck Committee and the vote of censure in the House of Representatives. Now the "Breckinridge Democrats" do not find it necessary to hunt up testimony against the Republicans. They have only to publish what one set of Republicans testify against another set of Republicans. The Van Wyck Committee disclose the most audacious and criminal frauds upon the Treasury, which Mr. Dawes says have amounted in a single year to as much as the whole cost of administering the Government in time of peace. On the other hand, the late Secretary of War says that the original intention of the appointment of the Committee was to control the War Department and place money in the pockets of its members, and that its chairman demanded a contract for furnishing a regiment with arms, munitions, clothing, &c., and was so offensively importunate that he was ordered out of the War Department. The "Breckinridge Democrats" may be very much to blame for these disgraceful squabbles over the spoils, but we don't see how. If the *Press* does not like to hear the Republicans called a "set of persistent scoundrels," it should endeavor to stop the tongues of the Republican leaders, for if what they testify against each other is to be believed, this Government has never before been cursed with such a set of rapacious plunderers.—*Patriot & Union.*

When is a plant like a hog? When it begins to root.

Why is an infant like a diamond? Because it is a dear little thing.

WHY CARL SCHURZ LEFT THE CIVIL FOR THE MILITARY SERVICE.

Some of Carl Schurz's countrymen have been speaking in no very complimentary terms of his desertion of his diplomatic post, and the acceptance of a Brigadier-Generalship. This censure of his conduct by those whose good opinion he is entitled to, has induced Schurz to write a letter in vindication of his conduct. He confesses that his motives for entering the army were purely partisan. He says:

"You will probably have read the attacks which different Republican journals have published against me on account of my prospective entrance into the army. Can these people, then, not see the political motives upon which this step is based? It is an evil threatening fact that the army is in the hands of the pro-slavery elements. It is also certain that the army will at this hour weigh in the scale by solving some of the burning questions of our time. Could our friends not comprehend that the anti-slavery mixing in the army (or the introduction of the Abolition element into the army) is the more necessary, the more the military power approaches its solution? Have none of the confederate thought of it, that I

IMPORTANT FROM PORT ROYAL—

GEN. HUNTER'S NEGRO BRIGADE.

The Atlantic, which arrived on Saturday at New York, the Commercial says, brings intelligence that a negro brigade was in process of formation at Port Royal, by order of Gen. Hunter. Between five and six hundred "contrabands" have been enlisted from Beaufort, Ladies' Island, and Port Royal. One regiment of one thousand men is complete. Captain Saxton, formerly Quartermaster-in-Chief of Gen. Hunter's division, will be assigned to the command as Brigadier-General. The officers are to be taken from the volunteer force, no negro being allowed to hold an official position. Great offense, our informant asserts, is felt by the army under General Hunter, because of his orders for organizing a negro brigade. A number of officers, he says, have resigned, and others have declared their intention to do so.

The negroes, as a general thing, it is further said, are not in favor of the organization. Large numbers of them have fled, fearing that if they remained near the army they would be impressed.

The health of the army was improving, and the soldiers were in excellent spirits. No important movements have taken place of late. The news of the war on the peninsula had not reached Port Royal. Fort Pulaski was almost completely repaired. The New York Express says:

The proclamation of Gen. Hunter was received very unfavorably by nearly all the officers at Port Royal, some of whom had gone so far as to express their dissatisfaction with the hearing of the general.

The negro regiment now organizing at Port Royal, is being drilled every day, and their appearance is said to be provocative of great mirth among the white soldiers. On Tuesday last they were reviewed by Gen. Hunter, but they looked more like the recruits of Falstaff than soldiers of an organization.

The regularly enlisted soldiers are not at all pleased with this arrangement, and are not at all backward in expressing their dislike of their new brother-soldiers. The negroes are quartered near the quartermaster's department. The colonel of a New York regiment, a gentleman well known in the first division, is spoken of as the colonel for the negroes, and ultimately as their brigadier.

THE PRESS ON HUNTER'S PROCLAMATION.

The National Intelligencer contains an article, three columns in length, denouncing Gen. Hunter's proclamation. [From the Philadelphia American—Rep.] We do not hesitate to say that for this monstrous usurpation of power, for this conceivable folly and recklessness, so totally uncalculated for and unjustifiable by every consideration, Gen. Hunter should be summarily and ignominiously suspended. We need some decided dealing with such cases, to put a stop to them.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer—Rep.] What could have impelled so good a general to make a proclamation so wild in its statement of facts, so impolitic as to its probable effects, and so violently opposed to the officially declared policy of both the national executive and national legislature, surprises comprehension.

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE PROCLAMATION. "The Courrier des Etats Unis" (French organ in New York), is very severe on the Hunter proclamation, which it looks upon as only another evidence of the disposition of the abolitionists to pervert the war for the Union into a "savage raid upon the slave States," and prevent the re-establishment of the Federal authority over them. In entering upon this role, the editor is certain that Gen. Hunter will be a precious time, that might be more advantageously devoted to military preparations for future victories.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Hunter's Order Disavowed.

President Lincoln on Monday issued the following important proclamation:

By the President of the United States of America: A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas there appears in the public prints what purports to be a proclamation of Major-General Hunter, in the words and figures following, to wit:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 9, 1862. "GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.—The three States of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, comprising the Military Department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against the said United States, it became a military necessity to declare them under martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862. Slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible. The persons in these three States, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, therefore held as slaves, are therefore declared forever free."

"DAVID HUNTER, "Major General Commanding. "Ed. W. SARRIS, Acting Adjut. General." And whereas the same is producing some excitement and misunderstanding, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, proclaim and declare that the government of the United States has no knowledge, information or belief of an intention on the part of Gen. Hunter to issue such a proclamation; nor has it yet any authentic information that the document is genuine. And further, that neither Gen. Hunter, nor any other commander, or person, has been authorized by the Government of the United States to make proclamation that the slaves in the States named are free; and that the supposed proclamation now in question, whether genuine or false, is altogether void, so far as respects such declaration.

I further make known that whether it be competent for me, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, to declare the slaves of any State or States free, and whether at any time, in any case, it shall have become a necessity indispensable to the maintenance of the government, to exercise such supposed power, are questions which, under my responsibility, I reserve to myself, and which I cannot feel justified in leaving to the decision of commanders in the field.—These are totally different questions from those of police regulations in armies and camps.

On the sixth day of March last, by a special message, I recommended to Congress the adoption of a joint resolution to be substantially as follows:

"Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolition of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be repaid by such State in the discretion of Congress, for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system."

The resolution, in the language above quoted, was adopted by large majorities in both branches of Congress, and now stands an authentic, definite, and solemn proposal of the nation to the States and people most engaged in the struggle to make our country free. To the people of those States I now earnestly appeal. I do not urge, I beseech you to make the arguments for yourselves. You cannot, if you would, be blind to the signs of the times. I beg of you a calm and enlarged consideration of them, ranging, if I may be so bold as to say, from the political to the moral, and from the common to the noblest of motives. This proposal makes no mention of a common object, casting no reproach upon any. It acts not the part of a change, it contemplates would come partly as the dews of heaven, not the ending or wrecking any thing. Will you

not embrace it? So much good has not been done, by one effort, in all past time, as, in the providence of God, it is now your high privilege to do. May the future not have to lament that you have neglected it. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and the independence of the United States the eighty-sixth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President: W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

FROM GENERAL MCCLELLAN.

"Iron Clads" Retire from Port Royal. WASHINGTON, May 17, 11 o'clock P. M.—The following dispatch has just been received at the War Department:

WASHINGTON, May 17, 11 o'clock P. M.—The gunboats Galena, Monitor, Ararat, and the iron-clad, Port Royal, were repulsed from Port Darlington, seven miles below Richmond yesterday.

A portion of them have returned to Jamestown Island, near this place, in the James river.

Lieut. Morris, commanding the Port Royal, sent overland to us this morning for intelligence regarding the forts below the land, and also for assistance in turning the dead end of the river. The iron-clad, Ararat, and the gunboats, on Friday, the 14th day of July, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate candidates for Admiral General and Schwartz General, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary for the welfare of the Democratic party and the country.

WILLIAM H. WELSH, Chairman of Dem. State Ex. Com.

THE DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS. The Democratic Address is a hard nut for Republicans to crack. They show the strength of its impregnable truth in their attempts to assail its supposed vulnerable points. The Philadelphia Press attempts to controvert the allegation that the "Crittenden Compromise" was strenuously and unanimously resisted and defeated by the Republican party, because it was inconsistent with the sectional doctrines of the Chicago platform; and quotes length from the speech of Andrew Johnson to show that on the 16th of January, 1861, when that measure was before the Senate, Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, submitted an amendment intended to defeat the Compromise; that this amendment was adopted by a vote of 25 yeas to 23 nays, and that it was adopted and the Crittenden Compromise thereby defeated because six Southern Senators, to wit: Benjamin, of Louisiana; Hemphill and Wigfall, of Texas; Iverson, of Georgia; Johnson, of Arkansas; and Sill, of Louisiana, were present in the Senate and refused to record their votes.

This fact, remarks a contemporary, only gives additional emphasis to the Address. It shows that the Republican Senators and the secession conspirators acted together and jointly defeated the Crittenden Compromise. Every Republican Senator voted for Clark's amendment, and its adoption was secured by the co-operation and with the concurrence of the secessionists. This fact sustains what the Democrats have always alleged, that the country was precipitated into civil war by the violence of Northern Abolitionists and Southern Secessionists, and that they stood between the people and a compromise that would have been gladly accepted by the masses of both sections.

THE ARMY VOTE. The Supreme Court of this State has declared the army vote unconstitutional—on the Luzerne county District Attorney case. Under this decision all the Democratic candidates but two in this county were elected at the last October election, their majorities in the county having been as follows: For President Judge, Robert J. Fisher, 59; for Associate Judge, David Ziegler, 49; for Assembly, Henry J. Myers, 60; for Director, Andrew Little, 3; for Auditor, John Cole, 13; and for Coroner, Dr. A. B. Dill, 32. But two of the Opposition candidates had majorities in the county, to wit: For Commissioner, Ephraim Myers, 78; and for Treasurer, H. B. Daner, 15.

HOW TO CARRY "NO PARTY." If the Republicans desire to have no party organization during the period of the war, they can accomplish it very easily.—All they have to do is to abandon the Abolition schemes pending in Congress, and repeal those they have already passed. If they will be honest, and confine the war to what they professed a year ago—to a struggle for the Union and the Constitution—party dissensions will cease. It is they who are reviving old party feeling and old party issues. The Democracy are only acting on the defensive. It is not they who are reviving party.

A Call for More Volunteers.—The New York Tribune, of Wednesday, has the following among its special dispatches from Washington:

A call will soon be made upon the States for additional volunteers, to the number of 100,000 at least. Careful inquiry has disclosed the fact, that our army is smaller than has been represented in even official documents, numbering not 500,000 effective men. This fresh force is to be mainly used as a reserve, to be stationed at convenient points to meet emergencies.

Hon. CHARLES JAYD INVERSOLO died in Philadelphia on the 14th inst., in the 80th year of his age. He was a Democratic member of Congress from 1813 to 1817, and from 1841 to 1847. After his retirement from Congress, in 1815, President Madison appointed him United States District Attorney in Philadelphia, in which capacity he served for a long period. He was an able constitutional lawyer, and a fine scholar. His most ambitious literary work, and the one on which his fame as an author rests, is a "History of the War of 1812," in four volumes, published from 1845 to 1852, which has become a standard American Historical Work.

Caught.—When President Lincoln was in Congress he introduced a bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and Senator Wright of Indiana, keeping his own secret, introduced the same bill into the Senate, as a substitute for the one which has just passed that body. The Republican majority there at once condemned it as not orthodox—not one mistrusting it was the work of the President's own hands.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary Irritation,

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY. BEFORE CORINTH, May 17.—There has been a general advance along our lines to-day towards Corinth, with much skirmishing and several serious engagements.

General Sherman's division met with a loss of forty-four killed and a considerable number wounded, in attacking Russell's house and driving the enemy from their position back to their works. Our men are under arms, expecting an attack.

General Sherman's division met with a loss of forty-four killed and a considerable number wounded, in attacking Russell's house and driving the enemy from their position back to their works. Our men are under arms, expecting an attack.

General Sherman's division met with a loss of forty-four killed and a considerable number wounded, in attacking Russell's house and driving the enemy from their position back to their works. Our men are under arms, expecting an attack.

General Sherman's division met with a loss of forty-four killed and a considerable number wounded, in attacking Russell's house and driving the enemy from their position back to their works. Our men are under arms, expecting an attack.

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



The union of lakes—the union of lands—The Union of States once would sever; The union of hearts—the union of hands—And the flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

In accordance with a resolution of the Democratic State Executive Committee, the DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION will meet in STATE CONVENTION, at HARRISBURG, on Friday, the 4th day of July, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate candidates for Admiral General and Schwartz General, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary for the welfare of the Democratic party and the country.

WILLIAM H. WELSH, Chairman of Dem. State Ex. Com.

THE DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

The Democratic Address is a hard nut for Republicans to crack. They show the strength of its impregnable truth in their attempts to assail its supposed vulnerable points. The Philadelphia Press attempts to controvert the allegation that the "Crittenden Compromise" was strenuously and unanimously resisted and defeated by the Republican party, because it was inconsistent with the sectional doctrines of the Chicago platform; and quotes length from the speech of Andrew Johnson to show that on the 16th of January, 1861, when that measure was before the Senate, Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, submitted an amendment intended to defeat the Compromise; that this amendment was adopted by a vote of 25 yeas to 23 nays, and that it was adopted and the Crittenden Compromise thereby defeated because six Southern Senators, to wit: Benjamin, of Louisiana; Hemphill and Wigfall, of Texas; Iverson, of Georgia; Johnson, of Arkansas; and Sill, of Louisiana, were present in the Senate and refused to record their votes.

This fact, remarks a contemporary, only gives additional emphasis to the Address. It shows that the Republican Senators and the secession conspirators acted together and jointly defeated the Crittenden Compromise. Every Republican Senator voted for Clark's amendment, and its adoption was secured by the co-operation and with the concurrence of the secessionists. This fact sustains what the Democrats have always alleged, that the country was precipitated into civil war by the violence of Northern Abolitionists and Southern Secessionists, and that they stood between the people and a compromise that would have been gladly accepted by the masses of both sections.

THE ARMY VOTE. The Supreme Court of this State has declared the army vote unconstitutional—on the Luzerne county District Attorney case. Under this decision all the Democratic candidates but two in this county were elected at the last October election, their majorities in the county having been as follows: For President Judge, Robert J. Fisher, 59; for Associate Judge, David Ziegler, 49; for Assembly, Henry J. Myers, 60; for Director, Andrew Little, 3; for Auditor, John Cole, 13; and for Coroner, Dr. A. B. Dill, 32. But two of the Opposition candidates had majorities in the county, to wit: For Commissioner, Ephraim Myers, 78; and for Treasurer, H. B. Daner, 15.

HOW TO CARRY "NO PARTY." If the Republicans desire to have no party organization during the period of the war, they can accomplish it very easily.—All they have to do is to abandon the Abolition schemes pending in Congress, and repeal those they have already passed. If they will be honest, and confine the war to what they professed a year ago—to a struggle for the Union and the Constitution—party dissensions will cease. It is they who are reviving old party feeling and old party issues. The Democracy are only acting on the defensive. It is not they who are reviving party.

A Call for More Volunteers.—The New York Tribune, of Wednesday, has the following among its special dispatches from Washington:

A call will soon be made upon the States for additional volunteers, to the number of 100,000 at least. Careful inquiry has disclosed the fact, that our army is smaller than has been represented in even official documents, numbering not 500,000 effective men. This fresh force is to be mainly used as a reserve, to be stationed at convenient points to meet emergencies.

Hon. CHARLES JAYD INVERSOLO died in Philadelphia on the 14th inst., in the 80th year of his age. He was a Democratic member of Congress from 1813 to 1817, and from 1841 to 1847. After his retirement from Congress, in 1815, President Madison appointed him United States District Attorney in Philadelphia, in which capacity he served for a long period. He was an able constitutional lawyer, and a fine scholar. His most ambitious literary work, and the one on which his fame as an author rests, is a "History of the War of 1812," in four volumes, published from 1845 to 1852, which has become a standard American Historical Work.

Caught.—When President Lincoln was in Congress he introduced a bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and Senator Wright of Indiana, keeping his own secret, introduced the same bill into the Senate, as a substitute for the one which has just passed that body. The Republican majority there at once condemned it as not orthodox—not one mistrusting it was the work of the President's own hands.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary Irritation,

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY. BEFORE CORINTH, May 17.—There has been a general advance along our lines to-day towards Corinth, with much skirmishing and several serious engagements.

General Sherman's division met with a loss of forty-four killed and a considerable number wounded, in attacking Russell's house and driving the enemy from their position back to their works. Our men are under arms, expecting an attack.

General Sherman's division met with a loss of forty-four killed and a considerable number wounded, in attacking Russell's house and driving the enemy from their position back to their works. Our men are under arms, expecting an attack.

General Sherman's division met with a loss of forty-four killed and a considerable number wounded, in attacking Russell's house and driving the enemy from their position back to their works. Our men are under arms, expecting an attack.

General Sherman's division met with a loss of forty-four killed and a considerable number wounded, in attacking Russell's house and driving the enemy from their position back to their works. Our men are under arms, expecting an attack.

TAXATION.

The Republican press charges the Democratic party with the design of crippling the Government by existing the opposition of the people to taxation. Now if the Government is at all embarrassed or crippled for the want of a proper tax bill the responsibility rests exclusively upon the Republican majority in Congress. That body has nearly completed the sixth month of its session without passing a tax law. The other day the Senate postponed the tax bill for the purpose of considering the subject of confiscation and affording Mr. SUMNER and others another opportunity to ring their overblowing chances upon the negro.—The majority in Congress are so afraid of imposing taxes upon the people that they defer the subject from week to week and from month to month, and give rise to the suspicion that they intend to shirk this duty and leave it as a legacy to the next Congress.

Mr. Grow, Speaker of the House of Representatives, writes, in a letter published in the Tribune, that "this Congress is redeeming in good faith all its pledges to the people." That is, its time has been principally occupied in carrying out the Chicago platform, and in doing other things not mentioned in that platform. Among the acts accomplished for the "future greatness and glory of the republic," he enumerates the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, the prohibition of slavery in the Territories, the Homestead law, the Pacific railroad, and the inauguration of the policy of gradual emancipation; acts, not one of which will put a dollar into the Treasury or aid the Government in the work of suppressing rebellion, but on the contrary, must take millions upon millions out of the Treasury and encourage the rebel cause.

While Congress has been thus lavishing in scattering the public money, it has not passed a single act to replenish the Treasury. Its energies are devoted to taking money out, without putting any in the public coffers. Emancipation in the District took a million of dollars at one stroke; the gradual emancipation policy invites the expenditure of many millions; the Homestead law, (which would be right enough if the Government was rich enough to be lavish,) will dry up the revenue hitherto derived from public lands, and as to the Pacific railroad, and all these measures of expenditure were enacted at a time when the Government counts its obligations by the hundreds of millions, and when the public debt is accumulating at the rate of something like three millions a day, in order that the Republican majority may be able to boast of redeeming in good faith all its pledges to the people.

The Public Opinion remarks that if the people complain of these things they have a right to complain. This Congress is a shame and a curse to the country. It squanders money and troubles at the thought of taxation. What should have been done first it postpones to the last, and what should not have been done at all, it has done with alacrity.

PATRIOTISM.

The Philadelphia Sunday Mercury very appropriately remarks that "it is somewhat singular what strange notions are now prevalent as to qualifications necessary to make a man a patriot. The old-fashioned idea of patriotism, that of love and reverence for one's country, because of the real or imagined superiority of its laws and institutions over those of any other country, seems to have passed away."

Formerly, to be an American patriot, it was required that a man should not only profess, but naturally feel a profound and awful regard for the sanctity of the Constitution. Now, however, there appears to be quite a different notion prevalent. He only is a patriot, in these times, who is prepared to subscribe to the despotic plea that "necessity" authorizes the manifest violation of the most vital provisions of the Constitution. Nor are you even allowed to question the fact of the existence of this "necessity," without being stigmatized as a traitor. A party in power conceals certain schemes for the attainment of certain objects, one of which, we may suppose, is the repression of what is admitted to be a causeless rebellion. But these schemes are thought by others, many of whom are risking their lives in fighting the battles of the cause of authority, to be violent and not calculated to effect their object, as unconstitutional, and as leading to a line of policy that must end in the establishment of a despotism where before was the freest government the earth ever beheld. Yet the plotters of these plans, while they prate of the freedom of speech, denounce as traitors, as enemies of liberty, as men seeking to break up the country, those who dare to whisper their fears for the Constitution which they see about to be violated, under the false plea of restoring and perpetuating it.

Again, he only is a true patriot, in the modern acceptance of the term, who falls down and worships that divinity of recent invention, which is presented to us under the name of "The War Power." To intimate that it would be difficult to find any authority for the worship of this deity of despotism in the Gospel and Charter of American Liberty—the Constitution—is to expose one's self to the danger of being stigmatized as a rebel in disguise, or, in the mildest terms, as a secession disorganizer.

In brief, to be a patriot, now-a-days, one must be prepared to applaud the violation of the dearest rights of freemen; witness without complaint the abnegation of the most important articles of the Constitution; to glory in the incarceration, in military prisons, of unoffending citizens, against whom no tangible charges have been brought; to regard the political liberties of the white citizens of the Republic of less importance than the elevation of the colored race; and stigmatize as Breckinridge Democrats, all those who still cling to one yet bright hope, and struggle for the attainment of one glorious object—the restoration of the Union and the Constitution as they were. Men may offer freely their blood, their treasure and their lives, in behalf of the repression of this rebellion; but, unless they can subscribe to these doctrines of new fangled patriotism, there is a certain conglomeration of the odds and ends of all parties who will continue to assail them as enemies of their country, and as aiders and abettors in treason.

THE FORNERS and PHILLIPES, the GARRISON and GREGGIES, and all the foul-mouthed cure who so disgrace the American character, are now the types of patriotism. Unless a man grovel with them, he must expect to be reviled, and barked at by them.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION. We must respectfully beg leave to doubt whether the President's proclamation will have the effect of allaying the excitement and apprehension produced by Gen. Hunter's order declaring the slaves forever free in the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. The proclamation does not say that the Government has no power to interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, or that the President may not in certain contingencies attempt to exercise such power; it merely says that Gen. Hunter was not authorized to issue the order he did, and the Government had no intention of his intention to issue such an order. This is the extent of the President's disclaimer. Whether it is competent for him as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy to exercise such supposed power as a means of preserving the Government, is a question which the President reserves to himself. He clearly intimates that it is an open question, to be decided as he may see fit and the exigencies of the country may demand.

The fatal blunder of the Administration is to leave this an open question. It should have been decided a year ago. Every day that it remains undecided is a day lost to the country. Such indecision is unbecoming, to use the very mildest term, in an administration entrusted with the control of governmental affairs at the most momentous period of our career as a nation. Decision, firmness, promptness, a settled and unyielding policy, is necessary in this crisis; not a vacillating course, which invites the assaults of faction and stimulates the enthusiasm of theory propagandists; not a hand-to-mouth policy, a living from day to day upon expedients, a helpless drifting upon the tide of circumstances.

When the President of the United States tells the people in an official proclamation intended to be known and read of all men, that he holds in reservation the question whether he shall at some future day employ the army in destroying the domestic institutions of the rebellious States, he intimates that he may possibly undertake to do what he has no constitutional power to perform. We do not wish to misrepresent his position, but we put the question to every unprejudiced mind whether this is not precisely the purport of his proclamation. What! the President of the United States undecided as to whether he possesses or will undertake to exercise the power of abolishing slavery in the States? Does any man not a fanatic Abolitionist seriously believe that the President has the Constitutional power to decree the emancipation of the blacks? Where is the clause in the Constitution that confers this power? Where the passage that by the most remote implication invests it? So long as the rebellious States are recognized as belonging to the Union (and this is the theory upon which the war has been conducted) they are subject to the Constitution and entitled to all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. Moreover, as our Government is one of limited powers, and those powers are specific in the "fundamental law," it cannot transcend or overstep the limits prescribed by the Constitution.

The President refers to the resolution adopted by Congress at his suggestion, pledging the United States to give pecuniary aid to any State which may adopt a gradual abolition of slavery, for what purpose we do not see without it is to warn the Southern States that if they do not close with this offer, emancipation without compensation may be enforced. This part of the proclamation has no connection with what precedes it, unless it is meant as an intimation that in case voluntary emancipation may be enforced as a military necessity. The reasoning, however, is not clear, notwithstanding the single word "and," which is used to connect the two parts. It is necessary to declare with the utmost solemnity, "It is not the Pharisee"—as if the suspicion haunted his mind that the resolution of Congress was open to that charge.

In fine, the proclamation leaves the question just where it found it. It is thorough and unfeeling, leaving every other point in darkness except the single one, that Gen. HUNTER was not authorized to issue an order freeing the slaves in the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.—Patriot and Union.

Gen. McClellan's Address to the Troops that Fought at Williamsburg.—While quarters were being taken at Williamsburg, General McClellan rode out on Wednesday while the troops were on dress parade. He rode along the lines of Hooker's division until he reached the brigade in which the Fifth Wisconsin Regiment was drawn up, then raising his cap in a slow and solemn tone he uttered the following words:

"My boys, I have come to thank you for your gallant conduct the other day. By your bravery and steady discipline you saved the day. You have gained honor for the army, for yourselves and for the States which are proud to own you for their sons. You shall have Williamsburg emblazoned on your banners. You have stood by me faithfully. Continue to do so and your great country will never forget you."

We need not say that this stirring little speech called forth the warmest enthusiasm. The whole army idolizes McClellan, and to be thus complimented by him was felt to be an honor indeed.

A Great Victory.—McClellan's conquest of Greeley.

A GOOD SPEECH.

In the House, at Washington, on Monday, Hon. Wm. A. RICHMOND, of Illinois, (the warm personal and political friend of Douglass,) made a capital speech. He proposed to discuss a few points relative to the conduct of the government in the present war. He said some time ago the distinguished Secretary of State fixed as the law of the land that the negroes, within thirty days after the termination of the war, who were not convicted, should go free. He did not allude to this for the purpose of finding fault with that order, but to contrast it with another. While men cannot visit our camps without obtaining a pass, but negroes can go without one. Why are these things so? The Abolitionists, by their actions in this Congress, have abolished slavery in this District, and laid a large annual tax upon the people of the United States. You are issuing to-day rations for eighteen thousand negroes.—Where are you issuing rations for the white people? The people of Illinois are selling corn for eight cents per bushel to pay the taxes. The Government has four hundred negroes employed as teamsters, paying them more than the soldiers who are fighting the battles. Employing these negroes in positions where the white men of this country would like to be employed.

The government are issuing rations to negroes in this District for their support an enormous expense, as much as it would take to support several of the State governments. He had it from the best information that the government was issuing rations for five thousand negroes in a fort in one of the Southern States, at a cost of forty-four cents a head. They are supported everywhere at the expense of the government, where there is a general that will do it. Gen. Hunter has withdrawn his support from the loyal men and given it to the negroes. The government are clothing the negroes everywhere, and furnishing them with the best employment they have to give, and the white man goes without. This Congress has been in session for six months, and Congress has made no appropriation to pay a bounty to the widows and children of soldiers who have been killed upon the battle-field. It will appear before the American people that this Congress has legislated for the negro everywhere. The cost of rations issued to these negroes amounts to one hundred and forty-four thousand dollars per annum. Where do you find that rations have been issued to poor white people? What have you done for the white man? What have you done for the children whose fathers fell on the bloody battle field? A few days ago he saw one hundred negroes marching through the streets by an army officer; he inquired where they were taken from, and the reply was they were going to work for the government. He would ask the gentleman on the other side of the chamber (abolition) whether it was their purpose to make the negro equal to the white man? No race no people, were ever made equal to the white man.—The Almighty made the white man to command the earth. The white man is as much above the Indian as the Indian is above the negro.—Some men say the reason why the negro is not elevated is because he has had no chance.—Who gave the white man a chance? The Almighty who created him, and created him superior to the negro. He trusted that the time would come when all these ultra men would be driven from the public councils and put where they could do no mischief. Illinois was first of such legislation as had been brought forward by his colleague.

A SECRET CONCLAVE. A grand number of Republican editors made it convenient to assemble at Harrisburg, week before last, where, in company with George Burge, the Secretary of the "Union League," and Hosea Carpenter, the traveling agent of the "League," they held sweet council to each other. What transpired at the conference is entirely unknown to outsiders, for the proceedings were entirely secret. The editor of the Transcript, we understand, was at the conference. It is a wonder he didn't fly into hysterics at the very idea of going to such a place. We thought he was opposed to secret societies. It is said, however, on good authority, that the term "Union League" was agreed as the title they should give themselves, while others favored "Union" without the "League," and it was finally concluded that they should agree to differ—the "Union" party to operate outside among the people who would be supposed to frown upon any underhanded, dark lantern work; while the secret organization, "The Union League," under Burge and Carpenter, would strengthen its hands wherever it could do so safely, without the risk of being exposed—both of them favoring a common interest and working together for the same purpose. How is it, Society? Do you know where "Abe lives and travels"?—Chamberburg Times.

It is said that this county was also represented at this secret conclave. Was it?

The Wendell Phillipsites are very much distressed, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, about the more thorough organization of the Democratic party now in progress over the country. That was, of course, to be expected. They see their craft in danger from these Democratic movements, and hence their howlings. They don't want the war to cease without the destruction of slavery, and they want it to continue until that end is accomplished. Our troops, who are enlisted for three years or the war, if it shall sooner be terminated, are in a different situation. The sooner the war is honorably ended the better for them; for the sooner would they be allowed to return to their families, friends and business, and the sooner be liberated from the perils of the camp and field. The object is to restore the supremacy of the Constitution and the Union, not to liberate the blacks. All the negroes in the country are not worth the sacrifices they have made, and the risks they daily and hourly run in behalf of the country. Their object was a higher one, and they want to accomplish that object in the shortest possible time consistent with honor and safety. The course of the Abolitionists is calculated to prolong the war—indeed, that is their object, until slavery shall have been wiped out. Not only are the physical and material interests of our troops in service imperiled by the course being pursued by the Abolitionists, but the great principles of constitutional liberty are being endangered by the same course.—Every true lover of his country is interested, therefore, in putting down the extremists of the two sections. But the Abolitionists have a favorite project to accomplish, which the army must be made their tool in which work must be carried on. No reply to the citizens at home must be put under the brand of sympathizers with secessionists, in order to keep them quiet, while the work of Abolitionism is being done. The whole scheme is too apparent not to be detected by the most common observer of passing events. We shall see it, with the aid of their devoted press, who can howl the Democracy into silence.

NEW SALEM.—This new village, situated about eight miles from this place, on the Chambersburg road, is growing quite rapidly, all the improvements being of the best character.

MR. J. J. BERKELEY has erected a fine brick house, two stories and basement.

MR. ANTHONY MCKEY has built a two-story brick house, barn, &c.

MR. HERRICK has now had completed by the first of July a two-story brick house, with attic.

MR. GEORGE WALKER has in course of erection a large two-story brick house, barn, &c.

**A SURE REMEDY FOR A
BAD BREATH.**

DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS.
NURSING.
And the best specific now in use
eased condition of the mouth.
ly beneficial to persons nearly
ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
completely destroying every
absorbing and removing all in
A SWEET BREATH.
to all who make use of it. N.
Young Gentlemen who is ad
BAD BREATH.
should delay applying this re
certain cure.

Many persons carry with them the germ of disease, and are ignorant of the danger and the means of prevention. It is a fact that many persons are afflicted with disease without being conscious of it. Here you will find the means of preserving yourself from all fears.

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S

Cleanliness of the mouth is essential to the general health, and is often neglected, and is the cause of many diseases. It is a fact that many persons are afflicted with disease without being conscious of it. Here you will find the means of preserving yourself from all fears.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
USE PREPARED AT DR. HURD'S DENTIST
Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, 37 Cts. Per Doz.

A Liberal Discount made to
Address Principal Office at
Buildings, No. 1 Spruce
Sold also by Cuswell, M. &
Avenue, Boston, and J. G. Collins
way; J. S. Barnes, 202 Broad
Druggists.

**DR. WM. B. HURD'S
TOOTH POWDER**

This powder possesses the
GARRICACIOUS QUALITY
PROPERTIES OF CHLORINE
and is free from all Acids or
in the least injure the Teeth,
Its action being entirely man-
aging without wearing the enamel
of the Teeth, and is highly
is recommended by all
Dentists.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dispensary,
Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E.

Price, 25 Cents per Bottle.
A liberal discount made to
Address Principal Office,
Buildings, No. 1 Spruce
Sold also by Gaswell, Mal
Avenue Hotel; J. & L. Coddin
Way, Dr. S. Barnes, 292 Broad
Duggitts.

DR. WM. T. H. NICHOLS
TOOTHACHE
For the cure of TOOTHACHE
produced by exposed nerves,
It is particularly adapted to
drown afflicted with TOOTHACHE.
Parents can relieve their
distressing worments, and
LASS GETS L

and their children from keeping a bottle of DR. WM. B. HURD'S TONIC in the house.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Office, Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, E. C.

Price, only 12 Cents

A liberal discount made to

Address Principal Office
Buildings, No. 1 Spruce

Sold also by Cassell, Mott & Co., Avenue Hotel; J. & L. Coddington; D. S. Barnes, 292 Broadway; and all Druggists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
NEURALGIA PLASTER
For the cure of NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, AND ALL PAINFUL AFFECTIONS.

LOCAL SNEER
It is immediately evident by their
that they are not like a charm,
harmonic in their nature, and
blister, and leave no satisfaction
DR. W. M. P. H. C. H. S. N. S. N.
never fail to give satisfaction
their victims.

Prepared at Dr. Hare's De-
Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. C.

Price, only 15 Cents
A liberal discount made to
Address Principal Office
Buildings, No. 1 Spruce
Sold also by Casswell, May
DR. W. M. P. H. C. H. S. N. S. N.
way: Dr. S. Barnes, 202 Bro-
Druggists. (D)

NOTICE
We are daily receiving or
some one or more of Dr. H.
ties, which we cannot fill.

me.
an un-
Mexico
our Al-
Annur"
it if it
know
EDY!
E E A
TAKK.
SENTS.
and Signa-
portrait
Anur Tea.

[illegible]

Hurd's Dental Remedies into the
 men or women who want to im-
 prove their teeth, and who are
 doing it better with these than
 anything in market. They are
 priced, and we are spending
 everything that we can for the benefit
 of the people, containing a doz-
 en packages above receipt of
 will be sent, on receipt of \$7.00
 to any person wishing to test
 in selling with the view of be-
 coming a salaried man. They
 can be sold in a day.
 rather pay salaries than com-
 mit themselves to a course of
 who prove themselves efficient
 and are able to go to the
 For address and references ad-
 Jan. 27, 1862.

Removal
 The undersigned, being the
 owner of the premises now oc-
 cupied by the above named
 firm, has removed to the
 premises now occupied by
 the above named firm, and
 will continue to do business
 at the same place as before.
 J. W. B.

of small
those
r, and
accounts,
them
THICK.
m small
s, at the
Fouled
Fenials per
be had
criptions
NENR.

Imprimatur: 75-6078